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These seeds are flat, reddish brown, 5 by 3 cm., containing white cotyledons. The seeds are an Indian remedy for tapeworm. The powdered seeds are prescribed two days after a dose of wormseed. 824* 278*

Caesalpinia Bonducella Roxb. (Leguminosae)

تخم ابلیس

Tukhm-i-iblīs (Teh.); Khaza-i-iblīs, "Devil's testicles"; Bonduk-i-hindi (Ar.); Kat karanj (Hind.); bonduc nut, nicker tree.

W.H.M.M. 150709.

Bonduc seeds are globular, smooth, dull gray in color, and yield an oil by expression. They are worn as necklaces for charms, and the kernels are bitter, tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic. [301]

Calamintha graveolens Benth. (Labiatae)

ترنگمسک

Terengamisk(?) (Teh.); Faranj mishk or Biranj mishk; Palang mishk has been referred to *Ocimum sanctum* L., and Palenguemeeke by Schlimmer to *Dracocephalum Kotschyi* Boiss.

Boiss. 4: 583; Post 624.

Field 32; K.B. 306.

This species of calamint frequents the Mediterranean region, Syria, Asia Minor, Iraq, and Trans-Caucasia. The seeds are known in India, where supplies come from Iran. They are dark brown, oblong in shape, 2 by 1 mm., three-angled, tapering toward the umbilicus, where there is a white, V-shaped mark; they are feebly pungent and become coated with transparent mucilage when soaked in water. The seeds are stimulating and aphrodisiac. [832]

Calendula officinalis L. (Compositae)

همیشه بهار

Hamīshah bahār (Teh., Iraq); Gole himmicheh behar (Schl.); Qarah Koz (Turk.); marigold flowers.

Field 123.

The pot marigold, a plant of the Mediterranean coast, is a weed of cultivation in northern India, and is much grown in gardens for its ornamental flowers. The yellow flower heads are bitter and have long been used among domestic remedies. "A tincture made from the dried florets was formerly used in medicine for application to wounds" (Guest). [247]

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intervals during the day. Bread must be omitted from the diet during the time of medication (H.F.).

Celosia argentea L. (Amarantaceae)

گل حلوا

Gul-i-halvā (Isf.); Sarwali (Hind.); cockscomb seeds.

Field 408.

The plant grows throughout India and tropical Asia. The pinkish and yellow flower heads, seeds, and roots are used in medicine. The seeds are lenticular, brown or black, smooth, shining, convex on both surfaces. The leaves are used for poultices; the flowering tops with seeds are given as a nervine tonic and in diarrhea. The author of the "Muffaridat-i-Nasiri" states that 180 grains of the seeds, with an equal quantity of sugar candy, taken daily in a cup of milk, is a powerful aphrodisiac. [832]

—Mixed with *Chrozophora verbascifolia* Juss., the seeds are given as an infusion for chest pains, especially during whooping cough (H.F.).

Celtis australis L. (Ulmaceae)

دغ دغان

Digh-dighane (Isf.); nettle tree.

Field 70.

This ornamental tree is cultivated in Khorasan and near Baghdad, frequently near shrines and holy places. The small, green, wrinkled fruits of *C. caucasica* Willd. are mixed with ordinary flour to be made into bread. [247] [262]

C. Tournefortii Lam., Tawak in Kurdistan, bears small edible fruits like cherries.

Chaerophyllum sp. (Umbelliferae)

قردمانا

Qurdumānā (Teh.); Keruwiah (Isf.); the fruits.

W.H.M.M. 150836.

These fruits are gray-green, elongated, 10 by 1 mm., with a faint caraway odor. Honigberger refers the Arabic Kurdamana to *Lagaecia cuminoides* having similar properties. Stapf informs us that Keruwiah brought from Chahār Mahal and sold for medicine in Isfahan is an allied umbelliferous plant, *Grammosciadium macrodon* Boiss. They are both carminative medicines.

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Egypt and Baghdad in a powdered form and employed by Coptic and Arabian women as a strengthening medicine. Before 1914 it was exported in considerable quantities, chiefly to Egypt, as an aphrodisiac. A decoction of the root is sometimes used at Baghdad as a cough cure (G.).

Glycyrrhiza glabra L. (Leguminosae)

ریشه اصل سوس

Rishah-i-asl-i-sūs (Teh.); Bekh-sus; the root.

رب سوس

Rubb-i-sūs, Asal-alsus; the sweet extract; licorice.

Achundow; Ait.; Boiss. 2: 202; Post 277; Schl.; Ph. Ind. 1: 491. Field 243, 259; K.B. 319.

The licorice plant is a characteristic and common shrub in the Badghis and Khorasan at an altitude of about 2,000 feet, and occurs also in Baluchistan. The annual shoots grow to 4 feet from enormous underground rootstalks, which are sometimes used as fuel. The nomads at Yezd prepare an extract from these roots. India obtains market supplies of the root and extract from Iran and Sind; it has been suggested that the plant might be cultivated in the North-Western Frontier Province. Throughout Asia, licorice root and its extract, from time immemorial, have been used for cough and chest complaints.

—Licorice root is also given to relieve acute indigestion from eating fruit (H.F.). The plant is said to yield an aphrodisiac (G.).

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Gossypium sp. (Malvaceae)

قطن

Cotton (Qutn, Ar.) is the hair-like cells clothing the seeds of the cotton plant. Specimens of cotton and seeds presented to Field Museum by the Rustam Agricultural Experimental Farm at Hinaidi, Iraq, are:

G. herbaceum L. Iraqi or Indian cotton (Qutn Iraqi); probably indigenous or at least cultivated for many centuries. (Field 6A.)

G. barbadense L. Sea Island cotton. (Field 2A.)

G. hirsutum L. "Mesowhite" (Qutn Amrikani). A derivative of the long-staple American upland cotton. (Field 38 [Iraq]; 8A, 10A, 13A.)

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Opium is known locally as Afyun, but the cultivation of the opium poppy is prohibited in Iraq. The capsules, some of them scarified, are sold in the bazaars, but their narcotic effects are less powerful and more uncertain than those of opium. The seeds contain 50 per cent of drying oil, which is sometimes called Roghan-i-khash khāsh. The seeds, often erroneously supposed to be poisonous because they are contained in the opium-yielding capsule, are wholesome and nutritious, and are eaten chiefly in sweetmeats.—The seeds are given to relieve epistaxis; an oil derived from them is employed in making soap. The fruits mixed with *Malva sylvestris* L. var. *mauritiana* Boiss. and *Linum usitatissimum* L. form a paste for application to boils (H.F.).

Parmelia kamtschdalis Esch. A lichen. See *Roccella Montagnei Bél.*

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Peganum Harmala L. (Rutaceae)

تخم اسفند

Tukhm-i-isfand, Sipand (Teh.); Harmal, Harmal ruthah (Ar., Iraq); Aspand (Kurd.); Uzarih (Turk.); the Syrian rue.

Achundow; Schl.; Post; Boiss. 1: 917; Fl. Br. Ind. 1: 486; Ph. Ind. 1: 75; Weisner 44.

Field 46; 4, 26, 27, 119 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150850; K.B. 329.

The mountain rue is a plant of Iran, Arabia, Syria, North Africa, and southern Europe. The plant and seeds were used medicinally by the Greeks and Romans, and were noted in European herbals in the 17th century. The seeds are exported from Iran into India, where the plant was originally introduced by Mohammedans. The seeds are dull gray, 2 mm. long, angular, having a bitter taste, and, when crushed, a heavy, narcotic odor. The active principle resides in the alkaloids, harmaline and harmine. The custom prevails in Iran and Iraq of sprinkling the seeds on burning coals at marriages to avert the malignant influence of the Evil Eye; the smoke from the burning seeds is said to drive away epidemics. The seeds are reputed to be an alterative and purifying medicine, and are supposed to stimulate the sexual system.

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Peucedanum graveolens Benth. & Hook. (*Anethum graveolens* L.) (Umbelliferae)

تخم شوید

Tukhm-i-shivid (Teh.); Shivit (Isf.); Shabbit (Ar.); Sawa, Soyah (Hind.); Habbat Halwah (Iraq); Anitum (Yunani); dill.

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Field 128A, 52 (Iraq). I-I

Sesame is widely cultivated as a summer crop. The seeds, white, brown, or black, are used for garnishing cakes and sweetmeats and are eaten by the poor in times of scarcity. They contain about 50 per cent of a fixed oil which is an excellent substitute for olive oil or other salad oil in cooking. The oil cake is a cattle food. The oil is also the basis of most of the fragrant or scented oils—medicated oils prepared with various vegetable drugs. 824* 278* 263 246 243

In Baghdad, Rashi is the name given to a preparation of ground sesame seed after it has been soaked and roasted, which is used as an emollient, Rahishi (Ar.), Arwah-i-kunjad (Pers.).

Sesbania aculeata Poir. (Leguminosae) 824*

Sesbaniyah (Iraq); Saisaban (Egy.); Rasin (Hind.); Akar, Majandri (Bal.); Jayanti (Beng.); Sesbania seeds. 278*

Field 47 (Iraq).

The plant has been introduced into Iraq and planted for windbreaks. The seeds are sold in bazaars throughout India and Iran. They are dull grayish brown, oblong, 2 by 4 mm., smooth, hard, and bitter to the taste. The Hindus have a superstition that sight of the seeds will remove the pain of scorpion stings. They are used medicinally on account of their astringent properties. The seeds are beaten into a paste which is applied locally to cure eruptions.

Sisymbrium Sophia L. (Cruciferae)

خاکشیرین

Khākshīr, Khākshīr-i-shīrīn (Teh.); Towdri, Khub-kalan, Khaksi (Hind.); the seeds.

Ait.; Schl.; Boiss. 1: 216; Ph. Ind. 1: 118, 121.

Field 4 (Isf.), 50; W.H.M.M. 150712.

These seeds resemble in size, shape, and color the drug Tukhm-i-khākshīr talkh, the bitter Khākshīr (*Erysimum* sp.), except that they are dull and not shiny. There are several kinds of cruciferous seeds known as "Towdri": pale, light brown, red, and black. The seed of *Lepidium Iberis* L., the Kasis of Iran, is one of them, and the seeds of *Matthiola incana* R. Br., from the Punjab and Sind, is another. The seeds are small, yellowish brown, 1 mm. in length, and become coated with transparent mucilage when placed in water. The drug is considered aphrodisiac, "fattening the body and purifying the blood." [832]

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obtained by evaporating sour buttermilk, pressing out the whey in bags, by hand, and drying the solid curd in the sun. These cakes are used by Afghans and residents of the black tents of Helmand, who carry them on their tours as a favorite article of diet. When required, the cakes are mixed with water, brinjal fruits and bread added; the whole forms an admirable dish. The Qar-i-qurūt from Tehran is a blackish brown mass, acidulous and salty to the taste, largely soluble in water; it is very similar to meat extracts sold in America and Europe.—The preparation is used as a soup following vermifuge treatment (H.F.).

Kashk Kashk (Kurd.).

Field 61.

These are balls of casein, butter, and salt, prepared from milk. They probably represent the "Pleasant Food" (Khushk horāk) flavored with asafoetida, used in Afghanistan (Aitchison).

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Camel's flesh, dried from *Camelus dromedarius* L.; single-humped or Arabian camel

کوهان شتر

Kūhān-i-shutur (Teh.); camel's hump.

Field 140.

The specimen is a piece of yellowish white, dried, fibrous flesh from the hump of a camel. This peculiar drug is directed to be mixed with fat and made into an ointment for piles. The Tatars use the hump cut into slices, which, placed in tea, serve the purpose of butter. Camel's meat is eaten by Greeks and Iranis; the flesh of the young dromedary is considered by Arabs to be equal to veal. Ainslie states that the rennet of the camel, which the Iranis term Punir-mayeh-shutur, is placed among their aphrodisiacs; Honigberger calls the substance Camelinum coagulum and says it is highly esteemed by Arabian doctors.

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Bezoar stones from *Capra aegagrus* Gmel.; Persian wild goat

پادزاهر

Pādzahr (Pers.); Fadzehre heyvani (Schl.); Gorochan (Hind.); bezoar stone.

W.H.M.M. 199302.

The bezoar stone appears to have been first used as a medicine by the Arabian physician Avicenna. Razis in his "Continens" describes